

# Cultural Instructions

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as applied to

## Western Canada

While somewhat brief they will be found both  
Valuable and helpful



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## GLOBE ARTICHOKE

(1 oz. to 100 feet)

This vegetable is not as extensively grown as it deserves. In France where it is cultivated on a large scale, it is much appreciated when eaten raw or boiled like Asparagus. To obtain the best results the seed should be sown early in May on soil which is deep, rich and moist in drills 4 feet apart and the plants thinned out to 3 feet apart, or the seed may be sown on hot beds in March or April, pricked out when large enough and ultimately planted out as above.

## ASPARAGUS

(3 ozs. to 100 foot row 8000 plants to an acre)

To have any success at all in the culture of this popular vegetable, the site selected for the beds must be thoroughly well drained as the roots will not thrive if planted on land which holds moisture. The soil most adapted for the culture of Asparagus is a deep rich sandy loam. On soil such as this, the roots may be planted on the flat but when the ground is at all heavy or retentive, the beds should be raised from 4 to 6 inches and prepared by removing the top spading and adding to it a mixture composed of old mortar rubbish, sand or burnt earth.

In the preparation of the land, previous to the reception of the roots, we recommend that the ground should be deeply dug in the fall and well enriched with half rotten barnyard manure. In the spring when the ground is in fit condition, mark out beds either 3 feet or 5 feet wide.

In the smaller bed 2 rows should be drawn 9 ins. from either side and the roots planted 12 to 15 inches asunder.

In 5 ft. beds three rows would be ample. The roots should be spread out carefully at the bottom of the trench which should be 6 inches deep and fill in soil to the level.

When the foliage changes color in the fall, cut them off and after the ground has been worked over in the spring give a dressing of about 2 inches of good fat manure.

Seed may be sown as soon as the land can be worked in the spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin out when plants are 6 inches high to 15 inches between the plants.

Asparagus should not be cut until the second year after the roots have been planted and then only sparingly or else the roots will be weakened and seriously effect future years cropping.

Precaution. When roots reach you, and the beds are not ready, place in moist earth in a cool cellar to prevent shrivelling.

## BEANS BUSH

(2 lbs. to 100 feet)

To ensure success in cultivation of this vegetable it is essential that the land should be well prepared for the reception of the seeds.

In this section, plantings are generally made about the third week in May. Sow the seeds in drills from 18 to 36 inches apart according to the method of culture to be followed.

When the rough leaf appears thin out from 8 to 12 inches apart Give frequent cultivations when the vines are dry and draw up the soil towards the plants when hoeing. During dry weather water occasionally though usually Beans can withstand drouth exceedingly well.

## BROCCOLI

Same culture as Cabbage.



## BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Cultivation similar to Cabbage, with the exception that they require a longer season of growth. The flavor of the Sprouts is much improved after frost.

## BEET

(1 oz. to 50 feet, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. per acre)

Seed should be planted about the middle May on land which has been enriched for the previous crop. The ground should be deeply dug and before sowing the surface should be worked over with a fork and put into good tilth by raking. Sow the seed in drills 2 inches deep and in rows 18 inches asunder. eventually thinning out the plants to 9 inches apart. Keep the rows free from weeds.

## CABBAGE

(1 oz. to 2500 plants)

Like most Brassicas, Cabbage delights in a moist sheltered spot. The site selected for this crop should be deeply dug and well manured previous to planting. In the Canadian west the best method of culture is by starting the seeds in cold frames rather than hot beds. Commence by placing 8 or 10 inches of rich light soil in the frame, press down firmly and sow the seed thinly in rows 4 ins. apart about the last week in April. eventually thinning out the plants to 3 ins. asunder, giving air whenever weather-permits. Should the nights be cold, protection can be afforded by placing straw mats or light covering over the the frames. Transplant the plants to their permanent quarters in rows 2 feet apart for the smaller varieties and 3 ft. for the larger kinds. For field culture, the rows should be 3 and one-half ft. apart to permit of horse cultivation. The best time for planting out is after a slight rain otherwise it will be necessary to puddle the holes.

Frequent cultivation is necessary to promote growth and during the growing season 2 or 3 applications of nitrate of soda, applied at intervals of 2 weeks and at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre would be beneficial to the crop, providing it is worked in around the plants either with hoe or cultivator.

## CABBAGE SAVORY

Sow seed broadcast in beds about the middle of April until the third week in May, and plant out when large enough as advised for cabbage and follow same treatment.

## CARROT

**Garden.** (1 oz to 100 feet of drill.) Deep sandy loam which has been tilled is the ideal soil for raising successful crops. The ground should be deeply dug for the reception of the seeds and on a site which has been well enriched for the previous crop. Sow the seed towards the end of April in shallow drills 15 to 18 inches apart. The crop should be thinned gradually, leaving the plants at the last time of going over 6 to 10 inches asunder.

**Field.** Sow in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, from the middle of April to middle of May, when the plants are large enough, commence thinning out and keep the land well cultivated to procure satisfactory returns. In the first stages of growth we recommend shallow tillage as they form very shallow roots but when once the the plants are well rooted, till deeper once or twice.

## CAULIFLOWER

Same treatment Cabbage. To have nice white heads, shield them from the sun which is easily accomplished by tying the leaves together at the top or by pulling off one of the outer leaves and placing over the head. We recommend planting out when the plants are small for if too large in seed bed, they are apt to produce small heads through having received a check in growth.

## CELERY

(1 oz for 3000 plants) The soil cannot be too heavily manured for the production of this vegetable for it is a gross feeder and prefers a rich soil with abundance of moisture. Sow the seed under glass in March in shallow boxes using as compost a rich mellow soil. When the plants are large enough transplant in boxes or slight hot bed and gradually harden off by admitting air whenever the weather is favorable. During the months of June or July transplant to their permanent quarters which should have been deeply dug and well enriched with rotten manure and made level previous to planting. The rows should be at least 4 feet apart to permit earthing up and the plants 6 inches apart in the rows. See that the plants are put firmly in the soil and do not commence earthing up until they have made satisfactory growth for when once the operation of blanching has been started, growth will cease.

Blanching is usually performed by degrees, the first earthing should barely press the outside leaves, repeat after 10 days and the first working should be completed at the fourth earthing when the soil should be almost up to the tips of the leaves. Avoid letting any soil fall into the heart of the Celery. Liquid manure could be applied with advantage after every other watering which should be frequent and copious. For winter storage lift before frost and pack in boxes of earth in a dark cellar.

## CELERIAC

This demands similar treatment to Celery but requires no hilling. Stir earth occasionally during growth and give plenty of water.

## CHERVIL

Cultivate in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 inches from plant to plant. The leaves are used for flavoring

## CHICORY

(One-half ounce to 100 ft. row). Requires a soil which is deep and rich from manuring from previous crop. Sow in May or June in drills 1 foot apart and thin out to 9 inches in the rows. Lift the plants in the autumn, cut off tops near the crown and start them into growth under a bench in the greenhouse by planting between boards or in deep boxes using a light soil or leaf mould. Exclude all light. The stalks should be ready for use 3 to 4 weeks from storing.

## CITRON

(2 ozs. to 100 hills). Plant in hills slightly raised, 4 to 6 feet



apart each way planting 8 to 12 seeds to each hill, thinning to 3 vigorous plants. A good shovelful of rotted manure should be placed in each spot. Usual time to sow would be about the third week in May. Keep the surface loose by shallow hoeings being careful not to disturb the roots, and avoid working the ground when the leaves are wet. Pinch out the top of the main shoot when about 1 ft. long to induce lateral growth as well as promote fruiting.

## **CORN**

(1 lb. to 100 hills). Plant in hills 3 ft apart for dwarf varieties 4 ft for tall varieties about the third week in May. Place six kernels to each and thin out to three plants. Give frequent and shallow cultivation until in tassel.

## **CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS**

(3 oz to 100 ft. row). Requires a dry and open position. Sow early in spring in drills 6 inches apart and thin to the same distance in the row.

## **CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS**

(1 oz to 50 ft. row). Sow seed very early in spring but not too thick in shallow drills, eat when tender and green. Make successive sowings. During the winter sow in boxes in the house.

## **CUCUMBER**

(1 oz. to 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs in hills per acre). Sow the seed in hills raised 4 to 6 inches and 4 feet apart each way about the third week in May placing 8 to 10 seeds to a hill, thin out to 2 or 3 plants to a hill. To aid growth a shovelful of well rotted manure should be placed on each hill. Pinch the leaders when they have made about 1 foot growth this will cause them to fruit better and earlier.

## **EGG PLANTS**

(1 oz will produce 1000 to 2000 plants). Sow in hot beds about middle of April in finely prepared and moderately rich soil. When 2 inches high transplant to flats. Gradually harden off and plant out about first in June on rich soil 2 and one-half to 3 feet each way.

## **ENDIVE**

(1 oz, to 100 ft. drill). The seed should be sown in June or July in rows 18 inches apart thin out to 12 inches. When the plants have made ample growth, blanch by tying the leaves together. Cultivate freely and water during dry weather.

## **HERBS**

Seeds should be sown early in April on rich mellow soil in drills 12 to 18 ins. apart, and thin out when a few inches high.

## **HORSERADISH**

Any good garden soil will do providing it contains moisture.

The ground should be deeply dug and well enriched with good barnyard manure. As soon as the ground is ready select long straight roots 8 to 10 inches long, having a single crown and plant 1 foot each way covering with about 6 inches of soil. Fresh plantations should be made each year as old roots do not give satisfaction. Lift roots in the fall and store in sand or ashes. Horseradish can be planted on the same piece of land for years.

### KALE

(1 oz. to 2500 plants). Any soil is suitable for the culture of this vegetable giving preference to those of heavy texture. See that the soil has been previously worked into a friable condition before sowing the seed broadcast. Growth will be encouraged by thinning out the plants. When large enough transplant to their permanent quarters in rows 2 and one-half feet apart each way and when possible choose showery weather for the work. Check weed growth by frequent cultivation.

### KOHL RABI

(One half oz. to 100 ft. row). This vegetable thrives best when grown on heavy soil. Seed should be sown in early spring as soon as the ground is in excellent working order. Rows should be drawn 18 inches apart and the plants thinned out from 4 to 6 inches asunder. The early Vienna varieties are most suited for table use. Larger sorts such as Goliath Purple are more adapted for stock feed and require a little more space between plants in the rows.

### LEEK

(1 oz. to 100 ft. row). This vegetable is much prized for flavoring soups. Requires a light rich soil which has been deeply worked to produce plants which can be blanched to the length of 15 to 20 inches. Sow the seed in spring in beds or drills 6 to 12 inches apart, transplant when they have made their third leaf to their permanent quarters on land which is rich in manure. The rows being 2 feet apart. If desirous of obtaining specimens of unusual length would advise sowing seed under glass during the month of February using shallow flats for the purpose and a compost of light rich soil. When the plants are large enough prick off into deeper boxes, the plants being 3 inches apart each way, placing at the bottom of the box a layer of well rotted manure and on the top a compost of rich soil. Harden off and plant out when the ground is ready for their reception. To secure vegetables blanched to a considerable size follow directions as suggested for Celery. In dry weather give water and liquid manure frequently and if you have the time overhead watering each afternoon is beneficial.

When cold weather sets in lift and store in sand, they should keep for a month or longer like this.

### LETTUCE

(1 oz. for 3000 plants or 100 feet of row). For an early crop sow the seed in flats under glass or in hot beds during the month of February. When the plants are large enough to handle prick out into other flats or cold frame, allowing 4 inches each way between plants and using a compost of light soil. When ready for transplanting to the open select a warm sheltered spot and see that the ground has been well dug and enriched with well rotted



manure. Plants must be thoroughly hardened off before being transplanted. The rows should be 1 ft apart and the plants from 9 inches and 12 inches asunder according to the variety under cultivation. For succession, sow the seed thinly in the open and to provide a continuous supply sowings should be made at intervals of two weeks, and thin out when the plants are commencing to overlap. Lettuce requires to be grown quickly in order to avoid the bitter flavor. During dry weather constant waterings are recommended and the land should be cultivated frequently.

## MANGEL WURZEL

(Sow 4 to 6 lbs. per acre) This valuable stock root delights in rich deep loam just such as we have in the Canadian West. This with the cool nights makes our country very suitable for the successful cultivation of this root.

Prepare the ground for the seed bed by frequent harrowings until the land has been put into a fine friable condition. Apply in the spring a high grade complete fertilizer at the rate of 1000 to 2000 lbs. per acre. Sow the seed early in May in rows 2 and one-half to 3 feet apart and thin out from 12 to 15 inches between plants.

## MELON

(4 ozs. to 100 hills) Adopt the same culture as for Citron except that the hills should be 8 to 10 ft. apart.

## MUSTARD

For succession sow from April to August in the winter in boxes in the house. Keep the soil moist.

## OKRA OR GUMBO

(1 to 2 ozs. will plant 100 hills) Sow the seed in drills 3 ft. apart about the third week in May and thin out to 12 inches apart. Grows to perfection on rich sandy soils. Keep the ground in excellent cultivation by frequent use of the hoe and draw the earth a little around the stalks as they need a little support. The pods should be gathered when small. 2 and one-half to 3 inches in length is the best marketable size. They are freely purchased by hotel managers and are usually used to impart a rich flavor to soups, stews etc.

## ONION

(1 oz to 100 ft. of drill, 5 or 6 lbs. in drills per acre) Good results are best obtained when the land reserved for this crop has been deeply dug and well enriched in the fall with half decayed cow manure and left in the rough during the winter. The ground will then reap the benefit of the pulverizing influences of the first

As early in the spring as possible put the land into good hills by frequent use of the narrow or rake as it is necessary to have a good seed bed for the reception of the seeds. Sow the seed as early as possible in the spring in rows 12 inches apart, and then out to 3 to 4 inches in the row. Do not so too early or else the bulbs are likely to produce thick necks, and after the planting has been accomplished, tread and press down the soil with the back of the spade or a light roller. Keep down weeds by frequent cultivation.

## ONION SETS

(2 lbs will plant a 40 ft. drill; 8 bushels of sets per acre.) We recommend the planting of onion sets on land that has been prepared in the fall. Planting should take place in the spring as early as the weather permits and the ground is dry enough to work. The rows should be 15 inches apart, and the sets inserted in the ground at a distance of 2 or three inches from each other. Push them well into the ground, cover over with soil and complete the operation by lightly treading the soil down with the foot or light roller. For green onions the soil should be drawn towards the plant when cultivating, as the white stems are usually sought after as a sign of mildness. The crop is usually ready for use in 3 or 4 weeks from date of planting and should be able to meet all demands until the small onions from the spring plantings are ready for use. Top, multipliers, or potato onions can also be planted for early crop, and if planted early should be ready to lift towards the end of August and stored in a dry shed. Shallots, perennial or tree sets and garlic should be divided when possible into sections before planting. For large bulbs, do not draw the soil apart around the bulbs as it induces the growth of thick necks. Cultivate frequently to check weed growth and assist the retention of moisture in the soil. Lift when tops show signs of ripeness, previously going over the bed and bend down the tops to induce the sap to flow into the bulb and hasten maturity, and if the area is extensive a light roller could be employed. After pulling, leave the bulbs on the ground for several days until they are thoroughly dried off. Store in a cool dry place after the tops and roots have been removed.

## PARSLEY

(1 oz to 150 feet of drill.) Great patience is required from those who desire to grow this vegetable as the seed frequently takes several weeks to germinate, and should the weather be dry after planting, the seed will often remain dormant in the grounds for 4 to 6 weeks. To hasten germination, soak the seeds in warm water for 4 to 6 hours before planting. Sow seed as early as possible in the spring in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and thin out to 6 inches in the rows. If land has been dug and heavily manured for previous crop, no manuring will be required. For winter use, lift the plants from the open late in the fall, put up after trimming the roots and cutting back the outer fronds leaving the central leaves intact.

## PARSNIP

(1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill. 5 lbs. to an acre sow 15 to 18 inches



apart) Sow as early in the spring as you possibly can and for preference on land which has been deeply dug in the fall selecting a site which was well enriched for the previous crop, leave rough during the winter. Drills should be made as given above and plants thinned out from 9 to 12 inches apart. Storing, The flavor is improved by keeping them in the ground as long as possible. A few may be lifted at times and stored in earth or sand for immediate use. Protect during severe weather with a covering of rough litter.

## PEAS

(1 lb. to 4) ft. 2 to 3 bushels per acre). Any good garden soil which has been deeply dug and heavily manured is suitable for producing abundant crops. Dig the ground two spades deep and at the depth of the first spading incorporate with the soil plenty of good barnyard manure for the roots to run into when the pods are swelling. Sow seed of the early varieties as soon as you can get the ground in good fettle and if the varieties are carefully selected and plantings made at frequent intervals a constant supply of Peas can be obtained throughout the growing season. The wrinkled varieties are not quite so robust as the round sorts and consequently should be planted a little later. They are also liable to rot in the soil if the ground should be too wet. What they lack in hardiness they make up by their superior flavor as the Peas contain a higher percentage of Sugar. A week may be gained in earliness by sowing seed in moist sand in box in cellar and planting outside when well sprouted. Plant in rows varying from 3 to 4 ft apart. Earth up when plants are 2 to 3 inches high afterwards stake the plants which must be done close to the seedlings. Varieties of which the vines are less than 2 ft will not require supports. During growing season the hoe must be kept constantly in use. If the weather should be excessively dry, the rows must be soaked with clear water and liquid manure. To prevent the ravages of sparrows and slugs which are apt to attack the seedlings when they first appear, give a slight dusting of lime or soot.

## PEPPER

(1 oz will produce 1500 plants) Sow seed in boxes under glass in March when the plants are 2 to 3 inches high prick off into other boxes, allowing 5 inches each way or transplant into small pots; gradually harden off and when the weather is warm and all danger of frost is past, plant in the open in rows 2 ft apart and 18 inches from plant to plant. Peppers thrive best on rich warm sandy soil.

## PUMPKINS

(1 oz. in 25 hills) Sow seed in hills raised 4 to 6 inches and 10 ft apart each way. The usual custom is to plant in the cornfields in hills sowing the seed at the same time as the corn. Plant at the rate of 5 seeds to a hill reducing them to 2 or 3 vigorous plants. Adopt the cultural directions recommended for Citrons.

## POTATO

(8 to 10 bushels will plant an acre). No garden is complete unless a certain portion of it has been set aside for the production of this tuber. It thrives best when cultivated on rich loaming soils which are well drained. We advise the application of about 16 tons of farmyard manure per acre when plowing the year before and at the last working ere planting give a good dressing of any high grade complete fertilizer at the rate of about 600 lbs per acre. An excellent fertilizer for this purpose is 2 parts sulphate of ammonia, 6 parts of Superphosphate of Lime and 5 parts Kainet. If there should be any difficulty in procuring farmyard manure, then work into the ground previous to planting a complete commercial fertilizer at the rate of 1500 lbs per acre.

**Garden Culture.** As soon as weather permits in the spring, plant in drills of 30 inches apart and from 12 to 15 inches between each set, covering with about 2 inches of soil, earth up when growth is high enough.

To ensure earliness, Tubers may be sprouted ere planting by setting medium size potatoes, eyes uppermost in shallow boxes about 4 to 6 weeks before planting out.

**For Field Culture.** Plow the land 6 to 8 inches deep, according to the character of the soil and after harrowing it over, draw out furrows 4 inches deep and if you prefer scatter a complete fertilizer in the rows, and drop the potatoes about 6 inches apart and cover with the next furrow.

## RADISH

(1 oz. to 100 ft. 9 to 10 lbs per acre) For early forcing select some of the early turnip rooted varieties making a small top. Seed may be sown on benches in the greenhouse. sowing the seed in rows about 4 inches apart, or a hot bed could be made up and 4 to 6 inches of soil placed inside. When the heat has gone down sufficiently sow the seed broadcast and thin out when necessary leaving the plants 3 to 4 inches apart each way.

Give plenty of air as required and protect from cold. For outdoor culture we would advise successional plantings every 2 weeks to ensure a constant supply throughout the summer. Seed should be sown on rich fibrous loam and the ground should be well fertilized as quick growth is essential otherwise the roots are liable to lose their crispness and become pungent. The outdoor crop should be sown in drills 1 ft apart and the sowings made evenly and thinly or can be sown broadcast providing the seed is not sown too thickly. Keep down weeds by frequent cultivation and during dry spells give copious supplies of water.

## RHUBARB

(1 oz. to 125 ft. of drill) To grow this successfully select a rich deep and well drained soil. Sowings should be made as early in the spring as weather will permit usually about May, in drills 1 ft apart and thin out to 6 inches between plants. In the fall transplant on soil as noted above and allow 3 ft. each way. A dressing of rough manure each fall will be found very beneficial to the plants. We do not advise pulling the stalks until the third year. otherwise the roots will become weakened and seriously interfere with the growth during the succeeding years-



## SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

1 oz for 50 ft- drill) Requires a light rich soil in an open situation. Follow culture recommended for Carrots, roots can be lifted in the fall and stored in time.

## SPINACH

(1 oz. for 100 ft. drill) For Manitoba and the West sow in the fall just previous to freezing up or very early in spring in rows 1 ft apart, thin out when necessary. Successional sowings should be made every ten days throughout the summer.

## SQUASH

(1 oz. for 50 hills) Requires same soil and treatment as Citrons. The summer varieties should be sown in hills 4 ft apart each way and winter sorts 6 ft. apart.

## SUGAR BEETS

Exactly the same treatment as applied to Mangels. The acreage devoted to this crop is increasing each year and should attract the attention of every farmer. All classes of stock are very partial to the roots as they contain a very high percentage of Saccharine.

## TOMATO

(1 oz to 1500 plants). Sow in hot bed or in shallow boxes which may be placed in a sunny window in the house. Sowings should be made approximately about six weeks before planting out time. When the second pair of leaves are formed, transplant into small boxes or frames allowing 3 ins between Plants. Gradually harden off and plant out when danger of frost is over in rows 3 ft. apart. To ensure an early crop, they should be grown on the single cardon or stem system which is done by removing the laterals as fast as they appear. Plants that are allowed to trail on the ground are more prone to disease.

## TURNIP

GARDEN (1 oz for 50 feet of drill: 2 lbs per acre). For early use sow seed in May in the open in drills 1 foot or more apart, thin out from 4 to 6 inches according to the variety, avoid overcrowding. Make successional sowings to the end of June. These require a light rich soil.

FIELD. Sow seed from the 15th May to end of June on firm hard soils in drills or on loose dry soils on the flat or level from 2 and one-half to 3 ft apart, thin out from 12 to 15 inches apart. The soil most adapted for all Turnip crops is a light loam of superior texture. We have had excellent results from our seed, especially on the low flat lands. Cool nights and warm days makes this a natural climate for the Turnip and ensuring heavy yields.

# Quantity and Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre!

	QUANTITY PER ACRE	
Artichoke, 1 oz to 500 plants .....	6	oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz to 800 plants .....	1	lb.
Beans, dwarf, 2 lbs to 100 ft of drill .....	1	bu
Beans, pole. 2lbs to 100 hills .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
Beet, garden. 1 oz to 50 ft of drill .....	6	lbs
Beet, mangel, 1 oz to 50 ft. of drill .....	6	„
Brocoli, 1 oz to 2,500 plants .....	8	oz
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz to 2,500 plants ....	8	„
Cabbage, 1oz to 2,500 plants .....	8	„
Carrot, 1 oz to 100 ft of drill .....	3	lbs
Cauliflower, 1 oz to 2,500 plants .....	8	oz
Celery, 1 oz to 3,000 plants .....	4	„
Corn, sweet, 1 lb to 100 hills .....	10	lbs
Cress, 1 oz to 50 ft of drill .....	10	„
Cucumber, 1 oz to 50 hills .....	2	„
Egg Plant, 1 oz to 2,000 plants .....	4	oz
Endive, 1oz to 100 ft of drill .....	4 1-2	lbs
Kale, 1 oz to 2,500 plants .....	8	oz
Kohl Rabi, 2 oz to 100 feet of drill .....	3	lbs
Leek, 1 oz to 100 ft of drill .....	4	„
Lettuce, 1 oz to 100 feet of drill .....	3	„
Melon, Musk, 1 ounce to 100 hills .....	2	„
„ Water, 4 ounces to 100 hills .....	3	„
Okra, 1 and one-half ounce to 100 ft of drill	8	„
Onion Seed, 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill ...	6	„
„ „ for Sets .....	46 to 80	„
Onion Sets. 2 lbs to 40 ft of drill .....	8	bu
Parsnip. 1 ounce to 100 ft of drill .....	5	lbs
Parsley. 1 ounce to 50 ft of drill .....	3	„
Peas. garden. 1 lb to 40 ft of drill .....	3	bu
Pepper, 1 ounce to 1500 plants .....	4	oz
Potatoes .....	8 to 10	bu
Pumpkin, 1 quart to 25 hills .....	3 to 4	lbs
Radish. 1 ounce to 100 ft of drill ....	9 to 10	„
Salsify, 1 ounce to 50 ft. of drill .....	8	„
Spinach, 1 ounce to 100 ft of drill .....	8	„
Squash, summer, 1 ounce to 25 hills .....	3	„
„ winter, 8 ounce to 100 hills .....	3	„
Tomato, 1 ounce to 1,500 plants .....	4	oz
Turnip, 1 ounce to 50 ft. drill .....	2	lbs